arise. Government will, however, only be too glad to avoid this expenditure if Political Organisations responsible for subversive movements will enable them to utilize the tax payer's money in more fruitful directions.

20. *Education.* The Education budget for the next year has provided for the appointment of a full time officer for organising vocational and welfare work in schools. A comprehensive scheme of craft education and physical culture combined with interest in the pupils' own environments will be devised and worked out. The officer will start the experiment in two or three schools in the first instance. Ample provision has also been made for the opening of new classes and the appointment of additional teachers therefor, as also for stipends and scholarships. The Education Programme for the next year covers an expenditure of Rs. 53·03 lakhs which includes the lump sum grant of Rs 8·4 lakhs to the Travancore Univerity. I am sure the House will be happy to learn in this connection that the Travancore University has begun work in full swing and that the Engineering College, the only one of its kinds in South India, excepting the one at Madras, has already entered upon the Degree and Diploma Courses from the beginning of the current academic year.

21. *Agriculture.* In addition to the allotment for the continuance of the existing agricultural schools and experimental farms and stations and for the usual activities of the Department, provision has been made in the budget for the opening of a training class for stockmen in the Veterinary Department. Special attention will be devoted to the management of livestock, which the House need hardly be told, is a matter of vital importance in a pre-eminently agrarian State like ours. A reorientation of the policy of this department as well as that of the Co-operative Department is under consideration with a view to co-ordinate their activities with those of the former and those educated persons who are willing to undertake the work of agricultural operations and marketing on up-to-date scientific lines.

22. *Industries.* In pursuance of the declared policy of Government that the industrial development of the country except the control and organisations of the primal necessities of the people, such as Water supply, Drainage, Light, Electricity and Transport, should as far as possible, be left to private agencies, of course, duly supported and financed, when necessary from the State Exchequer, the Rubber Factory, which was constructed and equipped at Government cost, was leased out on easy terms to a limited company of local incorporation, in the hope that the Factory would run on a commercial and competitive basis thereby providing a suitable means for indigent capitalists to get themselves trained in industrial enterprises. The results were, however, not quite encouraging. The Factory has had to be closed, not because of the inferiority and unsuitability of the manufactures which were admittedly of high quality, but because of imperfect marketing arrangements and want of rationalisation. The Government are now having in contemplation the resuscitation of the Factory under the immediate control and supervision of the Department of Industries;

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[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai.]

But before actually launching on such an undertaking, they would be glad to know the sense of the House in the matter; and with a view to bring the subject within the scope of the deliberations of the House, a token grant of Rs. 10,000 is included in the Budget. There is also provision in the Industries Budget for the proper administration of the recently enacted Labour Laws *viz.*, the Factories Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, Trade Unions Act and the Trade Disputes Act.

23. *Co-operative Department and Uplift of Backward Communities.* Besides the allotment for the grant of the usual subsidies to non-Governmental Co-operative Organisations like the Supervising Unions and Co-operative Conferences, an enhanced provision has been made for ameliorative measures to help the backward communities.

24. It has always been the avowed policy of Government to render all possible help to the backward communities in their struggle for advancement in diverse directions, social economic and material. Free registry of lands, educational concessions, grants to Harijan hostels, promotion of cottage industries, construction of dwelling houses in selected areas; these are but a few of the various activities which Government have undertaken in pursuance of their programme of ameliorative measures for the uplift of backward classes. A Harijan Colony has been established in Kurichi with accommodation for 40 families. Harijan hostels are liberally subsidised by Government. About 40 Harijans are being fed and accommodated in the Sri Chitra Hostel, 25 Harijan girls in the Mahilamandiram are being supported by Government at a cost of Rs 4 per pupil. About Rs 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 are being spent for the free supply of text books to Harijan pupils in the 3rd and 4th classes in primary schools. The total expenditure, direct and indirect, on these communities is estimated at Rs 2 lakhs.

25. *Medical and Public Health.* The House will, I believe, be interested to note that in order to obviate the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the lack of trained male nurses in the Hospitals of the State, the opening of a special class for the training of male nurses has been arranged for. Provision has also been made for the usual improvements to and additional staff for the medical institutions of the State. In particular, I would like to inform the House, that the premier medical institution of the State, the General Hospital at Trivandrum, has been well equipped for Radium treatment of cancer under an officer specially trained in the work, an arrangement which exists only in very few hospitals in South India.

The frequent occurrence of Malaria in an almost epidemic form in some parts of the country has, of late, been a menace to public health and consequently a source of great anxiety to the Government. One of the District Health Officers of the State, was therefore deputed for practical training in Malariology in the various malarial centres of the Empire including Ceylon. He has returned and will formulate

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